

**NEW GOODS.**  
**NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,**  
**CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,)**  
ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff  
for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen  
and ten drill, drap de crepe, damasks, bed tick,  
beaver cloth, broad cloth, checks, bleached and  
brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and  
crash, silk and cotton huffs, spool, skein, and ball  
cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons,  
hooks and eyes, comb, knitting pins, suspenders,  
white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half  
hose, and gloves.  
A large stock of straw cracker and cradles, ba-  
skets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers,  
cocoa dippers, clothe horse and pins, four pails,  
wooden boxes, painted, brae, and iron bound wa-  
ter buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers,  
towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls,  
washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel  
and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands  
and bars, steel-beds, and match safes.

bel lows, and shaving boxes.

**HARDWARE.**

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adz's, dwelling bits, augurs, drawing knives, hand-saws, rat traps, fire shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hincos, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and locks.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for cash.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1818.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MERCANTILE

**THE** subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, **Mr. JOHN ROBINSON**, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction to his scholars. He has placed himself upon the old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils.

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commend it to an individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering. The various classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers.

JOHN S. ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

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### Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located himself in *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

Sept 17, 1847

Wm. WELLS.  
1-12m

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**WINDOW GLASS.**

50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15, 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.

**PAINT BRUSHES.**

15 doz. of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common Brushes usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.

**DAILY EXPECTED.**

150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1:

ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c.  
&c.  
Orders from Physicians and country merchants  
promptly attended to.  
May 17, 1848.—[36] WM. SHAW.

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**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Per brig **W. L. Jones.**

10 bbls and 10 half-bbls Canal Flour; 3 bbls  
Fulton market beef; 5 do. mess pork; 500 lbs  
smoked beef, 2 doz smoked tongues; 3 bbls crash-  
ed sugar; super pickled salmon; 10 boxes soda  
biscuit; 2 bbls Scotch snuff, 8 doz bottles Mrs. Mil-  
ler's and Lorrillard's Scotch snuff; yellow, spermi-

and adamant canthals; ardens, rapens and olives; horse radishes, catnip, and mustard; a few cedar cherubs; all of which will be sold very low for cash, by  
**PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.**

**LINSEED OIL.**  
Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow. (Dry and in oil.) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and wash tools from 000 to No. 1, blacklead, lamp black, &c. &c.  
**LIPPITT & WILLINGS,**  
Druggists & Chemists.

**TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.**  
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charge and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
**A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.**  
July 14, 1848.—[44-1]

**MARBLE MONUMENTS.**  
**TO BE TABLES.**  
**Head & Foot Stones, &c.**  
**THE** subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive **MARBLE MANUFACTORY** at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.  
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.  
**KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders,**  
Wilmington, N. C. February 11, 1848. (32-1)

**WHITE LEAD.**  
Daily expected, 1000 lbs. White Lead of pure quality; also a fine supply of Chrome Green ground in oil. Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, &c. &c. For sale by  
**LIPPITT & WILLINGS,**  
Druggists and Chemists.



in the affirmative. Fillmore is not an Abolitionist, then is Giddings, of Ohio, no Abolitionist.

On the 12th of the same month (December) the Atterton resolutions again came up for consideration.

The question was then put that the House do agree to the said resolutions, which is in the words following, viz:—  
Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

And passed in the affirmative—yeas 136, nays 65.

Now would it not appear to every Southern man that there was a chance when those who desired to exhibit their disposition to do justice to the South, might do so publicly and above-board, by voting for this resolution?—MILLARD FILLMORE and his Abolition allies and friends, Adams, Giddings, Corwin, Slade, &c., voted against this resolution. Mark this, Southern Whigs, who, under the influence of party associations, are about to cast your votes for this same Millard Fillmore. Read the resolution and weigh it well, and ask yourselves what you would think of the sentiments of the man that voted against it. Is he an Abolitionist? We think you must answer, yes. But again—

The question on the third resolution was, on the motion of Mr. Bond, divided?

And on the question that the House do agree to the first member of the said third resolution, being so much thereof as is contained in the words following:—  
Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly.

It passed in the affirmative—yeas 170, nays 30.

Here, again, we find Millard Fillmore, the candidate of Southern Whigs for the Vice Presidency, voting in the negative, in close fellowship with his old friends, Adams, Slade, Giddings, Peck, &c.

The question was then put that the House do agree to the second member of the said third resolution, being so much thereof as is contained in the words following:—

And that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is an act of insurrection and rebellion, and an infraction of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this confederacy.

And passed in the affirmative—yeas 164, nays 39.

Against this, also, we find John Quincy Adams, MILLARD FILLMORE, Joshua R. Giddings, Peck, and Slade, voting in the closest fellowship and agreement.

Now how, in the name of common sense, can Southern men bring themselves to vote for a man for the Vice Presidency who would record his vote against such a proposition as this? Still, people of North Carolina, they (the Federal leaders) have the hardihood to ask you to vote for this man!

The question recurred, that the House do agree to the fourth resolution.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of the Union. It passed in the affirmative—yeas 182, nays 26.

Of course, Millard Fillmore voted for such a proposition as this, as did every one of our Abolitionists. But how was it on the second clause of the same resolution? Let us see.

The question was then put that the House do agree to the second member of the said fourth resolution, being so much thereof as is contained in the words following:—

And that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and maintaining the other.

And passed in the affirmative—yeas 174, nays 26.

Now, reader, what would you think of the feelings towards the South of a man who would vote against this proposition? Would you not say he was not to be trusted by southern people? And still we find, on referring to the journals, that the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, MILLARD FILLMORE, voted against this very resolution! With him voted the same old crew, Adams, Giddings, Slade & Co.

The question recurred, that the House do agree to the fifth resolution.

Mr. Randolph rose for division of the question; and on the question, that the House do agree to the first member of said resolution, being so much thereof as is contained in the words following, viz:—

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories or to prohibit the removal of slaves from one State to another, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with the view of abolishing the one and maintaining the other, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive to the fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

It passed in the affirmative—yeas 149, nays 62.

Surely, here it might be supposed that the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency would have sustained for once the rights of the South by voting for this proposition. But did he do so? No. Millard Fillmore, in company with his old friends, Adams, Slade, Giddings & Co., voted against this proposition also! And still there are Southern Whigs who will have the effrontery to ask the people of the South to vote for Millard Fillmore!

The question recurred, that the House do agree to the second member of the said fifth resolution, being so much thereof as is contained in the words following, viz:—

And that every petition, memorial, proposition, or paper, touching or relating in any way, or in any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or to the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being allowed, printed or referred; when

A motion was made by Mr. Potts, that the said second member of the fifth resolution do lie upon the table.

And on the question that the House do agree to this motion, it passed in the negative—yeas 77, nays 135.

Now, we "pray you," how did this candidate of the Southern Whigs vote on this motion? Why, MILLARD FILLMORE voted with Adams, Giddings, Slade & Co., to lay this resolution on the table!

Now we "pray you" to examine these resolutions well, and the manner in which Fillmore voted, and then ask yourselves the question, "Is Millard Fillmore an Abolitionist?" If you consider that on these resolutions, declaratory of the rights of the South, that Fillmore always voted in the negative—if you consider the company in which he is found, that of the most notorious Abolitionists, voted with him in the affirmative; so that this is no argument whatever. If, for so voting

things calmly and candidly, you cannot, we think, do otherwise than answer, He is an ABOLITIONIST.

We shall resume this subject next week.

TOM CORWIN'S TAYLORISM.—Every one who knows any thing about the Presidential election of 1840—the hard cider and log cabin campaign—must remember what a tremendous figure was the famous "Tom Corwin, of Ohio." Every one knows that in that celebrated contest he did more to carry the State of Ohio for Harrison than, perhaps, any other living man. He has now, as we learn from our exchange papers, made a number of appointments to address the Taylorites of the State during the month of September, and whip them in to vote for Taylor, if he can. It may be interesting to the Southern Taylorites to know Mr. Corwin's reasons for supporting Gen. Taylor. Corwin, every body knows, is about as rank an abolitionist as in the Union. In the course of a speech against the South, delivered in his place in the Senate Chamber, on a recent occasion, the following passage occurs:—

"I declare, if anybody is concerned to know what is my opinion on the subject, and what is the opinion of the Free States of the Union, that Gen. Taylor was not considered as being committed by his published letters against the exercise of the veto power upon this subject, he would not get my vote, nor would he get the vote of a Free State in America, if I could help it."

"Mr. Hannegan—I would like to be informed by the Senator from Ohio, as he has referred to Gen. Cass's position, and as he is referred to give his support to Gen. Taylor, if he can give us Gen. Taylor's views on the subject, and what his opinions will be as expressed in his message to Congress."

"Mr. Corwin—I cannot."

"Mr. Hannegan—I understood the Senator from Ohio to say that if Gen. Taylor would interpose a veto upon the subject, he would not vote for him under any circumstances."

"Mr. Corwin—I would not, nor would I vote for a man in my State, unless indeed I found him opposed to just such another man who had a great many bad qualities besides."

"(A laugh.) But, sir, I have to say that I do not believe that Gen. Taylor could get the election of a Free State in America, if it were not for the belief that prevails, that upon this subject he would interpose a veto. If the Congress of the United States will that there shall be freedom from slavery for ever, and any man sitting in the White House dare interpose his veto upon this subject, I will not say he will be taken through the forms of impeachment—these would be a mere summary method found out of disposing of him."

Now this is Gen. Taylor's Northern face. What do the people of North Carolina think of Senator Corwin's views of Taylorism and slavery? Singular that Gen. Taylor would permit himself to be supported thus in the North, without (if Mr. Corwin is not correct) misleading the people of that region.

TAYLOR STOCK MARKET.—Not only in North Carolina and the other States that have just voted in Taylor stock rapidly sinking below par. The Cons themselves are beginning to "fess the Corn." The New-York Courier & Enquirer—the great organ of the "whig democracy" of the city of New-York—thus discloses:—

A PLAIN TALK FOR LIVE WHIGS.—("LIVE COONS" WE SUPPOSE IS MEANT.)—We have a few words of counsel for the whigs, in regard to the great contest so near at hand. They may not be welcome; they may be deemed impolitic; but we believe them to be true, and they ought therefore to be heard and heeded. Nothing is ever gained by shutting our eyes to facts. It may be more agreeable to sleep in the belief that all is well—even when the enemy is at the door; but it is not safe, and he is a false and treacherous sentinel who will not, or dare not, sound the alarm.

We believe that, in the existing state of the public mind, without efforts on the part of the whigs not yet put forth, Lewis Cass is almost certain to be elected President in November next. We are compelled to this belief, most reluctantly, by what we see and know of the state of public feeling and of the greater effort. Doubt it, if you do, it will otherwise be as we say, the whig party, especially in the North, is apathetic, indifferent, inactive, compared with what it should be, and with what it must be, if it expects to win the victory.

This is a very different key to that upon which the Courier pitched his voice a few weeks since.

The following we clip from the New-York Mirror, the oldest and staunchest Taylor paper in the North:—

"Whigs or New York.—If you don't want Lewis Cass for your President, you must go to work. We mean to tell the truth and shame the devil, (and the whigs, too, if we can,) and we do not hesitate to say, that the whig party of this city deserve defeat for their apathy."

"General Apaty" will be the death of the federal party. The truth is, that any little popularity that Gen. Taylor once possessed, is rapidly disappearing, despite all the efforts of the leaders. They can't get up the steam.

The following is from the *Evans Courier*—the whig organ of Lorain county, Ohio:—

"Ohio all right!—We frequently see it stated in exchange papers, both from abroad and from portions of this State, 'Ohio is all right, and will surely give her vote for Taylor.' There must be a mistake somewhere. The State may be carried for Taylor, but there is a cloud of uncertainty about it. In this county, but few of the whigs will vote for the nominee, and on the Reverse the whigs will not give a majority by several thousand. Unless, then, there are numerous accessions to the Taylor vote from the democratic ranks in the Southern portions of the State, Taylor loses Ohio. Politicians who deal in figures may need this as a correct statement. We are not willing that our friends of the press should believe that the greatest unanimity prevails among the whigs of Ohio when it is a fact that there never before was so much dissatisfaction and boding, particularly in the northern portion of the State."

Now this is very cheering news for the whiggies. If their own papers can't conceal their fears, the prospect must be poor indeed for old Zack. We have a few more extracts of the "same sort" left.

"GIVE THE PEOPLE LIGHT"—It is really too bad that Gen. Taylor has no less than three "organs" in Wilmington, and yet he must be indebted to a "Loce Foco" paper for giving publicity to his sentiments. We think this is treating old Zack too badly. Several letters from his prolific pen, of a very interesting character, have recently made their appearance, and as yet the whig prints of this place have not treated them with even so much respect as to give them a place in their columns. Why is this gentlemen? We think that you ought at any rate, to have found room for the "Lippard" letter in which Gen. Taylor says he is not "a party candidate," the Charleston letter in which he says he would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore convention, and the other latest Charleston letter in which the old hero very complacently accepts the nomination of a portion of the Democrats of the Queen City. Do you please, gentlemen, try and squeeze these interesting epistles into your papers. They ought to be very interesting to a number of your readers.

Why did the *Chronicle* garble what we said in reply to his paragraph, headed "The Wilmot Proviso a Democratic measure?" We expressly stated in our article, that the Wilmot Proviso was introduced by David Wilmot and Preston King; and also added that the *Chronicle* knows as well as we do, that both these men are now in open opposition to the democratic party and its nominees, because that party, and these nominees would not go with them on the slavery question. Is this not so?

But does the *Chronicle* really know what the Wilmot Proviso is? We think he does not, or he never would be guilty of charging Gen. McKay and other Southern men of voting for it. The Wilmot Proviso, according to our reading, goes for the exclusion of slavery from any territory that we might acquire from Mexico. The Oregon bill that Gen. McKay and other Southern men—whigs as well as democrats—voted for, has no such proviso in it. Its 12th section merely extends the ordinance of 1787 over that Territory, all of which lies north of the Missouri Compromise line by five and one half degrees. If the *Chronicle* will only take the pains to examine the vote by which this bill (with the 12th section in it) was passed in the 29th Congress, he will find that Southern men of both parties voted for it—that indeed it was not then made a test question between the North and the South. If the *Chronicle* will look into the matter, he will find, that in the vote taken in the short session of the last Congress, there were only 35 yeas recorded against the bill, out of a House containing upwards of two hundred members. This is the bill which was signed by the President on the 14th ult. If the *Chronicle* has not gumption enough to distinguish between the 12th section of the Oregon bill, and the Wilmot Proviso, it is needless for us to discuss this matter.

Why does not the *Chronicle* and other federal papers let their readers see the reasons which Mr. Polk gives for signing the bill?

Gen. McKay did say, when in Wilmington a few days ago, that he had voted for the Oregon bill in almost the same shape that it has now become the law of the land; but as we have said before, the 12th section of the bill is not the Wilmot Proviso. We know it is generally spoken of as the Wilmot Proviso, and we are perfectly willing to admit, that as applied to the Oregon territory, it is the Wilmot Proviso. But as we said before, the reality—to us Southern people—obnoxious Wilmot Proviso went for the exclusion of slavery from ALL the Territories of the U. States—a very different thing from the proviso of the Oregon bill.

I have heard a good anecdote of the late election, which is as honorable to a Whig as it is characteristic of Locofocoism wherever it has fallen away. At one of the precincts in New Hanover county, where whigs are usually scarce, an old gentleman came to the polls to vote for Manly. He had no ticket, and no paper to write one on. The Locos present rushed in, and gave him a paper or pen and ink. He was not to be talked in that way. He walked four miles for a ticket to write a ticket on, obtained it, walked back again, and voted. In telling a friend of this occurrence, he added, that if he had been a younger man he would have had a fight, for some of the Locos present wanted to whip him. Such is democracy, which professes to be the exclusive friend of the people, of freedom of opinion, and of Free Suffrage!

The above preceding paragraph appears in a letter written at Saratoga (New York) by the Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*, and published in that paper of the 29th ultimo. Now this is a very good illustration of the old adage—"Lies travel swift." Singular that no one here should have heard of this "singular incident." What precinct did this occur at? Will the *Observer* say? We say that it has not one particle of truth about it.

"Stick a Pin There."—The *Journal* denies, what an intelligent man in the country knows to be true, viz., that Gen. McKay and other southern democrats, voted for the Wilmot Proviso, in the Oregon bill—and "sticks a pin" upon the assertion. This is a favorite expression of the *Journal*, and if he continues to stick a pin into all his political lies, he will not have a pin left to stick into the truth—should he ever happen to stumble on a fact.

Commercial yesterday morning.

Strange that from a Federal paper, a Democrat can never get justice. We do most fully deny that the Oregon bill contains the Wilmot Proviso. The Commercial knows that the Wilmot Proviso which went for excluding the southern States from all the territories of the Union, as well south as north of the Missouri compromise line, is both in spirit and in letter, a very different thing from the Proviso in the Oregon bill, merely excluding it from that territory, the whole of which lies far north of 36.30. For the Oregon bill, with this Proviso in it, Gen. McKay and other southern men, both whigs and democrats, did vote. Will the Federal papers state exactly what Gen. McKay did vote for? If they will do so, then we are perfectly willing to let it go for what it is worth.

ANOTHER PHASE AT GEN. TAYLOR'S NORTHERN FACE.—The Editor of the New Haven (Conn.) *Journal*, a radical Taylorized Federal paper, pledges his veracity for the confidence that may be placed in the following letter addressed to him by a person whom he knows:—

August 22d, 1848.

The confidence expressed by you in the length article of your paper of yesterday, in regard to Gen. Taylor, in reference to the free soil question, is, I can assure you, well founded. A friend of mine, in whom I repose implicit confidence, had a conversation with the General on this subject last May, and in a letter to me, dated the 10th of that month, he reports that conversation in full.

The ground taken by him is, that the ordinance of '87 having been passed by Congress, approved by Washington, and upheld by the judiciary, the constitutionality of the measure has been settled by all departments of the Government, and consequently there is no ground left for the interposition of the veto. He told my friend that he would neither veto the Wilmot Proviso, nor would he intrigue against it, nor do any thing to embarrass its passage through the two Houses of Congress.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Union of Tuesday morning, in which we find a letter from a New Haven correspondent, who states that he (the correspondent) heard the Editor of the *Journal* state that the writer of the above article is the Hon. Truman Smith, a leading Whig member of Congress from Connecticut. We would most respectfully invite the attention of the "Rough and Ready Club" to this matter. We think it would furnish a very interesting topic for the consideration of their next meeting. We shall have more to say about this in our next.

Taylor stock is 75 per cent below par.

(BY



**PUBLIC LAND SALES.**  
by the President of the United States.

Attorneys of law, I. JAMES K. POLK,  
of the United States of America, do  
hereby and make known, that public sales  
will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices  
of the State of Florida, at the periods hereinafter  
mentioned, to wit:

At the office at Newnanville, commencing  
Monday the ninth day of October next,  
for the disposal of the public lands situated within  
the undermentioned townships and parts of town-  
ships:

1. *Along the base line, and east of the principal meridian.*  
The fraction of township seven, situated east  
of Sawannee river, (except *Sections one, e-  
and twelve,*) and the fraction of township  
of said river, (except *Sections six, seven,  
eight, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one*)  
of section.  
Township thirty-six, of range seven-  
teen.

2. *Along the base line, and east of the principal meridian.*  
Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and  
fractional township thirty-one, thirty-six,  
thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range eight-  
teen.

3. *Along the base line, and east of the principal meridian.*  
Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, frac-  
tional township thirty-one, townships thirty-six,  
thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and fractional township  
thirty, of range nineteen.

4. *Along the base line, and east of the principal meridian.*  
Townships twenty-three, (except the western  
fraction), thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-six,  
thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range  
twenty.

5. *Along the base line, and east of the principal meridian.*  
Townships thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of  
range twenty-one.

[illegible][illegible]

offerings of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed order in which they are advertised, with the subsequent dispatch, until the lands have been sold, and the sales thus closed. But no lands will be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be allowed until after the expiration of the two weeks.

on under our hand at the City of Washington the third day of July, A. D. 1854. Dominni one hundred and eighty-fourth and forty-eight.

By the President:  
JAMES K. POLK.

and M. Young,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-Emption Claimants.

any person entitled to the right of pre-emption of any of the lands within the townships and townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Receiver of the proper Land Office, and to pay therefor, as soon as practicable, the amount of the purchase money. And before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
21, 1854—45-104

ABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

underwritten offers to dispose of the following described lots, in and near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and lot, my late residence on Orange street, on which are two convenient and comfortable dwellings, with the necessary out buildings. The whole property may be divided to suit purchasers.

**A FEW MORE OPPORTUNITIES**  
 A few more Summer residences on Wrights-  
 road. My interest in about 40 acres of  
 the N. East river, immediately above the  
 dam, as also my undivided interest in the distille-  
 ry-est & Co. 50 Shares of the capital  
 of the Wilmington & R. R. R. Co. A Few  
 shares of the Wilmington & Raleigh Char-  
 itable Association. All the above property will be  
 sold if not disposed of previous to the 1st  
 of September, the dwelling will be rented for one  
 month on the 1st day of October. For further  
 information refer to W. B. Giles or O. G. Parley.  
 Sept. 18.—[43-7] R. BRADLEY.

**CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!**  
 A subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
 zens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly  
 on hand, at State Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET  
 LAMB, a supply of the best of BEEF, PRIME  
 LAMB and VEAL. His prices for But-  
 ter from 8 to 8 1/2 cts per lb and all other  
 from 8 to 10 cts. per lb.

**THOS. O'CONNOR.**

**N. B. To Graziers and others having fine**  
 and Sheep to dispose of, of they will find it to  
 their advantage in first making application to  
 me as he has made it a rule to pay the high-  
 est corresponding prices with those of Charleston,  
 paying them in Cash on the delivery. So there  
 being the necessity of the Farmer driving  
 quite hundreds of miles to another market to  
 a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

**N. B. The subscriber may always be found**  
 at the Caroline Hotel, or in market house,  
 Market House, at his State Nos. 7 and 9.  
 August 18, 1848.—[40-4]

**A BISCUIT-BUTTER CRACKERS,**  
 and for sale by Wm. A. GWYER.



Druggists and Chemists